

SALT.

From the Raleigh Journal. We announced the fact some time ago, that Gov. Clark had concerted measures and entered upon a plan to supply the citizens of the State with salt, to the utmost extent of his ability.

SALTVILLE, Va., September 1st, 1862. To the Justices of the several County Courts of North Carolina: It may be already known to you that, at the instance of the Governor of the State and under his authority, I have the superintendence of putting up buildings and the necessary kettles, etc., to manufacture salt at this place, for the supply of the several counties in the State, according to the number of inhabitants of each county.

The State has a contract with Messrs. Stuart, Buchanan & Co., the proprietors, to furnish brine for three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the existence of the present war. It is proposed to erect three hundred kettles. These have been under contract for some time. About half of them are ready cast; thirty-seven have been received, and twenty-one are now put to boiling and making salt to-day.

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But it is proper to state that there is great loss on it if shipped before it drips and dries out some three or four weeks. The loss in this way may be as much as twenty per cent.

For this reason, it is recommended that some time be allowed for dripping, unless in cases where the present demand is so great that the counties are willing to submit to so heavy a loss to relieve pressing necessities. After the first supply of salt will be kept over four weeks to dry, until the time arrives for salting the beef and pork for the year, at which time it may be better to submit to some loss on the salt than to keep over the animals too long on expense.

No salt has been or will be sold to any individual, but it will be sold to the counties only, through their commissioners appointed for that purpose, and according to the population of the county as shown in the census table of 1860; and it is expected that distribution will be by them made amongst the families of the county according to the number of inhabitants of each family. It is expected however, that the commissioners will take steps to ascertain the supply that each has on hand, and only make up the deficiency, so that no one, having a supply on hand, should draw county salt merely for speculation.

The county commissioners will be charged at this place, for the present, one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, which, it is believed, will cover the cost of production, including seventy-five cents per bushel, to be paid the proprietors. After the State Treasury is reimbursed the outlay for buildings, etc., it is expected that it may be afforded at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

I desire to impress upon the county commissioners the importance of furnishing their own sacks. If I have to procure them, it can only be done by paying salt for them, and will require from twenty to thirty thousand bushels of salt, whereas each consumer can readily furnish his county commissioner a sack or sacks to hold his supply, with his name and the county distinctly marked on it.

I scarcely need to add that payments must be made on delivery of the salt to the commissioner or his order at this place.

The county commissioner can only be known here by a certificate from the county clerk under his seal of office.

The pressing necessity for time and labor has rendered it necessary to contract with four or five county commissioners for supplies delivered here, for which they are to have a preference in point of time, in receiving their supplies.

We have laborers enough engaged, but yet require teams to haul wood. Any county commissioner sending teams will be paid in salt at once. Respectfully submitted, N. W. WOODFIN, Superintendent.

Gen. Bragg has written a letter to a friend, which is published. We make the following extract: "No man in power can expect to do his duty and escape detection. All mortals are fallible, and I have no doubt my errors are many and great. With a conscientious conviction, however, that my course is right, I shall pursue it; and if secured, an enlightened public judgment shall condemn me, after hearing the testimony of those who are now with me, gallantly and nobly defending their colors, as well as of those who have been deserted to their homes by their dishonor, I shall utter no murmur, but endeavor in silence to repent of my errors. In any event, I shall enjoy the consolation of having done something to prevent the moral degradation of our armies and our society."

Had not the reformation of grog-shops, gambling-houses, &c., commenced by me at Pensacola and Mobile, been approved and enforced by the Government, we should now be a degraded and enslaved people. No armies could have existed under such practices. In this I know the thanks of the mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts of the country will be mine. The gallant men they have sent me shall return to them uncorrupted."

INCREASE OF PAY FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—On the passage of the bill, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in our army four dollars per month, the Representatives from North Carolina voted as follows: For the bill—Messrs. Ashe, Bridges, Kenan, Lander, McDowell, McLane and Smith. Absent or not voting—Messrs. Arrington, Davidson and Gaither.

The whole vote was yeas 74, nays 6.—Raj. J.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The following is a copy of the Law for increasing the Confederate Army, passed by the House of Representatives by a vote 49 to 39:

A BILL entitled An Act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age; and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full term.

Provided, That if the President in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages herebefore stated, he shall first call for those between the ages of 35 and any other age less than 45, and apportion the same between the several States, taking into consideration their relative population between the ages of 35 and 45, and the number of troops already furnished to the army by the respective States under the former acts—so far as the same may be practicable without departing from the principles of calling out troops according to age; and provided further, that in estimating the number of former acts, each State shall be credited with all the companies mustered into service from said State.

SEC. 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the Governors of the several Confederate States for all or any portion of the persons within their respective States between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, and also for those who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted; and when assembled in camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to and form part of the companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States; and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments from such State to their maximum legal number, shall be officered according to the laws of the State having such residue.

SEC. 3. That if the Governor of any State shall refuse or shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, then such persons in such State are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the President is authorized to enforce such act against such persons.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of securing a more speedy enrollment of the persons rendered liable to military service under this act, the President may, immediately upon making the requisition, authorized therein, employ in any State, whose Governor shall consent thereto, officers of the Confederate States to enroll and collect, in the respective camps of instruction, all the persons called into service as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their State now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, from the respective States: Provided, That persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act, (and able-bodied men over the ages of forty-five years,) may volunteer and be assigned to duty in such company from their State as they may select: Provided, That said company shall not, by reason thereof, be increased beyond its legal maximum number; and provided further, That the right of volunteering in, or of being assigned to any company, shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of military service.

Provided, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said acts in any locality, when he believes such suspension will promote the public good; and that in such localities, and during such suspension the President is authorized to receive troops in the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th of April, 1862.

A bill specifying who shall be exempt is under consideration, which we will publish as soon as it is received.

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The political caldron is boiling at the North with considerable liveliness. The annual Fall elections are at hand, and members of Congress are to be chosen, and in some of the States, Governors.

The parties out of power are very anxious to replace the Republicans. Accordingly the Democrats and anti-Republican Whigs are holding their conventions and making their combinations. What is still more significant and important, they are beginning to speak out with greater freedom in denunciation of the powers that be. They have been feeling their way to free speech, and gaining greater courage with each new advance, until they begin to imagine themselves almost free again! Fernando Wood, at the Albany Democratic Convention, on the 10th inst., animated perhaps by the "enthusiasm" described as being so unbounded on that occasion, declared "that the time had come when the people speak their minds." Under the present administration, a man heretofore, if he spoke the truth, was sent to Fort Lafayette, and the only security for him against imprisonment was to give utterance to lies!" The elections in Vermont have already been held. The vote was small, but more strongly Black Republican than ever.

Maine, too, has voted. The New York Herald says the majority of the Republicans is less than half what it was last year, and that they have lost a member of Congress. But they carried the State.

In Ohio, Vallandigham, and in Indiana, Voorhees, are candidates for re-election. The canvass in New York is likely to be warmly contested. The Hon. Horatio Seymour has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats and anti-Republican Whigs. The New York Herald throws itself into the fight, in opposition to the Republican candidates. This is both proof of the direction of the popular current, and a powerful aid to it. We publish in another column an extract from the Herald's article, as also other selections indicative of popular sentiment.—Richmond Enquirer.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MARYLAND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—Advices state that Gen. D. H. Hill was attacked in Maryland by McClellan, on Sunday the 15th, with eight thousand men—that the fight continued all day with heavy loss on both sides. On Monday, Gen. Hill was reinforced by Gen. Longstreet, when the battle was renewed—and the enemy driven back three miles. Gen. Garland, of Va., was killed in the fight on Sunday.

MORE FIGHTING.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—Gen. Letcher received letters to-day from Winchester, dated 16th, confirming the report of the unconditional surrender of ten thousand Yankees at Harper's Ferry, on Monday, without the loss of a man on our side. Jackson captured fifty pieces of artillery, ammunition, stores, and about 1,000 runaway negroes. The letter mentions an engagement in Maryland between Boonsboro and Middletown, in which the enemy were repulsed with a reported loss of five thousand killed and wounded. Confederate loss heavy.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MARYLAND.—An officer of General LEE's staff, who arrived in this city last evening, direct from Maryland, brings intelligence of an important and deeply interesting character. He reports a pitched battle on the soil of Maryland, in which the Confederates are said to have been again victorious. We give the report as it reaches us.

On Sunday morning, the fourteenth instant, McClellan, with a force of eighty thousand men, having passed Frederick, whether on the north or south is not stated, fell upon D. H. HILL's division, composing the rear of our army at Boonsboro. The attack was one of well-sustained vigor and impetuosity, but Hill, although almost overborne by superior numbers, held his ground resolutely until night put an end to the battle. At an early hour next morning, Longstreet came to Hill's assistance, when an immediate and a hot attack was made on the forces of McClellan. The battle was long, obstinate, and bloody, but resulted in the signal defeat of the Federals, who were driven back five miles from their position.

The loss on both sides is said to have been very great. D. H. Hill's division suffered severely, especially on Sunday, when alone it withstood the onslaught of McClellan's entire army. At last accounts General Jackson, after having disposed of the Yankees at Harper's Ferry, was marching down the south bank of the Potomac, with the design of crossing into Maryland and falling on McClellan's rear. A great and decisive battle is thought to be imminent.—Rich. Examiner, 19th.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL LEE TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY N. VIRGINIA, Near Fredericktown, Sept. 8th, 1862.

To the People of Maryland: It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched, with the deepest sympathy, the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth, allied to the States of the South, by the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of the most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law; the faithful and manly protest against the outrage by the venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom, in better days, no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt; the government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to this wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned.

No restraint upon your freewill is intended, no intimidations will be allowed.

Within the limits of this army, at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE, Genl. Com'dg.

JACKSON CROSSING THE POTOMAC.—The Rockingham Register says that a gentleman from Winchester, who saw General Jackson when he crossed the Potomac, describes the passage of our victorious hosts into Maryland as the grandest sight he ever witnessed. When our army reached the middle of the river, which they were wading, the troops were halted, Gen. Jackson pulled off his hat, and the splendid bands of music struck up the inspiring air of "Maryland, my Maryland!" which was responded to and sung with "the spirit and with the understanding" by all who could sing, and the name of all who could then and there sing was legion. It sounded in the ears of the tyrants on the other side like mighty thunder. The fact that our army was to pass over the Potomac into Maryland, was, of course, known to many of the gallant sons of that long-oppressed and down-trodden State, and they were there to welcome the Confederate soldiers to the land of Howard and Pinckney and Carroll. It is said that our army received, at once, an accession of five hundred gallant spirits, whose arms will assist in tearing the chains from the limbs of their captive fellow-citizens.

A WILD REGION.—We took an excursion last week down Tennessee River and crossed the Great Smoky Mountains. We found the wildest country, the most beautiful scenery and the highest mountains we have ever seen. No part of the Confederacy can furnish more water-power for mechanical purposes; no country can equal this in timber and stone and minerals.

FROM GENERAL LORING'S ARMY.

We have the pleasure of publishing the following copies of official telegrams to the Secretary of War, in relation to the recent brilliant successes achieved by Major General W. W. Loring in Western Virginia:

Fayette Court House Taken.

Fayette Court House, Sept. 11th. After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday, at half past one o'clock, P. M., with the best of my forces, which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles, he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong, and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort with glacis and redoubts and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery. My men pushed up to the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss small. About nightfall, to the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger; but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning, the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now master of their works. I am now pursuing with all my forces. W. W. LORING, Major General.

Capture of Buchanan.

Fayette C. H., Sept. 14. Gen. Jenkins captured Buchanan, Upsbar C. H., General Kelly's main depot, with 5,000 stand of arms and immense stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officer and thirty prisoners. The next day he captured Weston. The next day he took Glensville. The next day he took Col. Rathbone and his regiment at Roane Court House. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenswood, and the next day crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in that State. He was at last accounts on the Kanawha. W. W. LORING, Maj. Gen.

Two More Victories.

Headquarters, Falls of Kanawha, Va., September 14.

After fighting two obstinately-contested fights to-day—one at Cotton Hill, and the other at Gauley—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazine and many more were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha. W. W. LORING, Major General.

Capture of Charleston—The Enemy Routed Again and Flying.

Charleston, Kanawha Co., Sept. 13.

After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, we took this place at 3 o'clock P. M. The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of the town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear. W. W. LORING, Maj. Genl. Com'dg.

General Loring has officially informed our authorities, that he is in full possession of the celebrated Kanawha Salines. Gen. L. has issued an order, in which he invites the farmers in all that region to send in their wagons loaded with forage and other supplies, which will be exchanged for salt at 35 cents per bushel.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Couriers who left Lexington, Ky., on the 6th inst., with dispatches from Gen. Kirby Smith, arrived in Knoxville on the 14th. Gen. Smith's army had not yet reached Covington, Ky., but was moving forward, and the people were rising en masse to join it. Three thousand men were recruited in 24 hours.

Gen. Smith calls for an immediate supply of 20,000 stand of arms. Ten Kentucky regiments were being raised under Gen. A. Buford.

Gen. Smith under a triumphant entry into Lexington on the 1st inst. The people from the surrounding country rushed spontaneously to receive him, pouring in all day and joining in the wildest demonstrations of delight. The ladies cried with joy and gratitude.

Gen. John Morgan arrived on the 4th, and was received with boundless enthusiasm. Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry took possession of Frankfort, Ky., on the 3d inst. Col. Scott planted his battle-flag on the dome of the State House, the streets being thronged with men and women from the surrounding country, who received our troops with a brilliant ovation.

The enemy evacuated Frankfort on the night of the 2d inst. Col. Scott went in pursuit the next morning, and sent back a large number of prisoners, besides three hundred mules. It was reported that he had overtaken the flying enemy, had succeeded in getting in their rear, and would capture the entire train, with vast quantities of property.

The Lexington (Ky.) Statesman of the 5th inst., contains a stirring address from Generals Smith and Buford.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall was expected to reach Paris, Ky., on the night of the 8th inst., and would camp on his own farm.

FROM GEN. PRICE'S ARMY.—Mobile, Sept. 16.—A despatch from Tupelo dated yesterday, says: Gen. Price's army moved from Baldwin, Miss., Friday last, on forced marches. A messenger just arrived reports that on Saturday afternoon, the advance guard under General Armstrong surprised and attacked the Yankees, 6,000 strong at Iuka, driving them out of the town, and taking 200 prisoners. General Price, with the main body, came up Sunday morning. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands \$100,000 worth of stores, principally flour and salt. General Price gave chase, and when last heard from was seven miles behind the enemy.

The passage of the Thoroughfare Gap by Gen. Longstreet, in the face of a force of two thousand of the enemy, is one of the most remarkable incidents of the late operations in Northern Virginia. The defile is a very difficult one—being densely wooded, very narrow, and flanked by high and precipitous mountains. The enemy had possessed this, planted his batteries, and erected his sharpshooters and infantry. Gen. Longstreet quickly drove them away, with a loss of twenty killed and a number of wounded on the part of the enemy, and only three wounded on ours!

NOBLE EXCEPTION.—The Jackson Mississippian understands that the merchants of Raymond, Miss., have not marked up an article which they had on hand before the war; and that on articles purchased since the war began they have only put their ordinary per centage on the prime cost. Success and blessings attend the Raymond merchants.—Published by request of a lady.

BRANCH'S BRIGADE.

We learn from a private letter received in this city that Gen. Branch's "celebrated fighting brigade" had been in the thickest of the series of late fierce battles at Manassas, and, with the other brigades of Gen. A. P. Hill's division, fought the final battle of the 1st inst., previous to crossing the Potomac into the enemy's country. The gallant men of that brigade were in the thickest of the fights of the 28th, 29th, 30th of August, and of the 1st of September, and still as we learn from our late exchanges, were the first to dash into the Potomac, giving cheer after cheer as they sprang upon the Maryland shore.

We regret to learn that the casualties in this noble brigade have again been heavy. In the 7th regiment Col. Ed. G. Haywood has again been struck, this time in the eye, but he insisted on retaining his command. The Colonel's youngest, and now only remaining brother, a private in the regiment, is also somewhat severely wounded, whilst every Captain in the regiment, is more or less disabled.

Branch's brigade has gained a dangerous notoriety, for whenever Jackson or A. P. Hill has a desperate undertaking Branch's men are ordered in. Since they left Newbern they have been in eleven pitched battles—Slash Church, the six days before Richmond, and the four late battles. They were the first to cross the Chickahominy, the first to engage and rout the Yankees there; they were first into the recent battles at Manassas and in the last battle almost within range of the guns of Arlington Heights; the first to cross the Potomac, the first to land on the Maryland shore and they are now said to be far in advance of the main body of the invading Southern army, the first to cross the Pennsylvania border. We trust enough of these glorious fellows may yet be spared to enjoy the well-earned reputation of their brigade.—Raleigh Journal.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A Convention of Presidents of railroads was held at Columbia, S. C. on the 4th inst., at which 3,253 miles of completed roads were represented; including roads in Alabama, Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. A liberal scale of charges for government freight and transportation of troops was adopted. And it was resolved to establish two rolling mills for the rolling of railroad iron and the manufacture of supplies, one in the iron and coal region of Alabama, and the other on Deep River in North Carolina. The Companies in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia to unite in the erection of the works on Deep River, and the Companies in the other States to erect the other.

A regulation was entered into for stopping at suitable places to enable soldiers in the cars to get water.

DEATH OF HON. WM. S. ASHE.—On last Friday evening, as our readers are aware, Mr. Ashe met with a terrible accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the hand-car on which he was proceeding up the road being struck by the down mail train, and he himself so fearfully injured as to render recovery almost hopeless. He lingered, however, till Saturday night about 8 o'clock, when he passed off quietly and calmly, and apparently without pain, from sheer exhaustion of his system consequent upon the terrible stroke it had received.

We learn that Mr Ashe was born in New Hanover county in the year 1813, and was, therefore, going on his fiftieth year at the time of his death. The very day on which he met with his fatal accident he saw him cheerful, active and vigorous, in the full flush of health and life, and hope, with many years of usefulness, apparently, before him. His sudden and melancholy fate is deeply felt in this community, where his death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of attached friends.

Mr. Ashe entered public life at an early age, and at different times was called upon to fill many prominent positions of honor and trust, which he did with marked ability and eminent usefulness.—Wilmington Journal.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE FIELD.—From an approximate estimate of the strength of the South Carolina regiments, battalions and companies, now in the Confederate service, appended to the Report of the Chief of the Military Department of the State, we make the following abstract:

Table with 2 columns: Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Conscripits, Total. Values: 32,286, 4,873, 4,714, 1,100, 42,973.

Corn Wanted.

I wish to purchase a large lot of Corn. Persons having corn to sell would do well to call at the livery and sale stables of Brown & Wadsworth, nearly opposite the jail. J. W. WADSWORTH. Sept. 9, 1862 4t

PARTIZAN DRAGOONS!

Patriots of Mecklenburg county, between the ages of 25 and 45, the time has arrived when it becomes us to gird on our armor, and aid our gallant soldiers in the field to strike the last blow at the heart of our merciless invader. The recent call of the Northern despot for 600,000 additional troops to extinguish the light that now gleams hopefully on the altar of Southern liberty is an imperative demand on us to cast aside, for the present, our implements of industry; and as the descendants of worthy sires, strike for our liberties, our sires, and our homes. The spirit of the immortal Ashby and the daring exploits of the living Morgan and his patriotic beacons us onward to this duty. Let not the future historian record that when the crisis of our national affairs came, Mecklenburg belied her glorious antecedents, and proved recreant to the trusts of 1776!

Having, as I modestly hope, acquired some experience in this arm of the service during the Mexican campaign, I propose to raise a volunteer company of Partizan Dragoons, and invite the men of Mecklenburg between the ages designated, to come forward with all speed. I shall be in Charlotte on Wednesday and Saturday of each week to receive volunteers who wish to offer their services to the Government.

E. CONSTANTINE DAVIDSON. September 2d, 1862 4t

FEED FOR STOCK.

Any quantity of Lined Oil Cake for sale at St. Catharine's Mills, near Charlotte. July 15, 1862

HIDES.

The market price paid for Hides, by S. M. HOWELL. May 13, 1862 4t

VESUVIUS FURNACE IRON WORKS.

The subscriber informs the public that he is manufacturing Pig Iron at his Furnace in Lincoln county, five miles north of Sharon Station on the W. & C. R. & Rutherford Railroad. He is also prepared to cast Machinery, such as Mill Gearing, Thrashing Machine Irons, &c.; also Hollow-Ware and Salt Pans. J. M. SMITH. Vesuvius Furnace P. O. July 15, 1862. 4p-d

NEGROES WANTED.

To work on the Piedmont Railroad from Danville to Greensboro. For further particulars, address the undersigned at Danville, Va., Greensborough, N. C., or Charlotte, N. C. E. WILKES & CO. Sept. 16, 1862. 4t

For the Western Democrat.

CAMP DAVIS, near Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 8. At a meeting of the members of Company H, 11th Reg't N. C. Troops, at Camp Davis, near Wilmington, held by D. W. Savill acting as chairman, a committee, consisting of R. B. Lowrie, John Hannah and C. H. Hill, was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions on the death of private James A. Elms. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Allwise Disposer of events to remove from this life our friend and comrade in arms, private James A. Elms, Friend, be it Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission and reverential awe to this sad dispensation of Providence, we deeply deplore the loss which our Company has sustained, and feel that we have been deprived of a kind and valuable soldier, who, by his generous deportment, had endeared himself to all.

Resolved, That in the death of James A. Elms, our country has lost one of her truest and bravest sons; a society one of its noblest ornaments.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his bereaved family in this afflictive visitation, and commend them to the favor of that God who alone is able to heal all their sorrows and speak peace to the troubled heart.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Charlotte Democrat for publication. R. B. LOWRIE, J. N. HANNAH, C. H. HILL, Com.

For the Western Democrat.

CAMP DAVIS, near Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 8. Whereas, it has pleased the Allwise Disposer of events to remove from this life our friend and comrade in arms, Lieut. C. B. Boyce, Co. H, 11th Reg't N. C. T. Therefore be it Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission and reverential awe to this sad dispensation of Providence, we deeply deplore the loss which our Company has sustained, and feel that we have been deprived of a kind and valuable officer, who, by his generous deportment, had endeared himself to all.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Boyce, our country has lost one of her truest and bravest sons; a society one of its noblest ornaments, and the Christian church a sincere and conscientious member.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his bereaved family in this afflictive visitation, and commend them to the favor of that God who alone is able to heal all their sorrows, and speak peace to the troubled heart.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the West Telescope and Charlotte Democrat for publication. R. B. LOWRIE, J. N. HANNAH, C. H. HILL, Com.

Sixteen Hundred acres of Land FOR SALE In Lincoln Co., N. C.

The undersigned, as trustee of C. J. Hammarck, will sell at public outcry, at the residence of the late C. W. Hammarck, seven miles from Lincoln, on the Beattie's Ford road, the following valuable lands:

One Tract, called the Home Tract, containing 684 acres, which highly improved—has on it a good dwelling house almost new, with extensive barns, machine houses, and every out-building wanted for an extensive farm. Much of the land is well set in clover. The situation is very desirable for a residence, as healthy as any part of the State, and within one and a half miles of Ironton station, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

One Tract, adjoining the last named, known as the Lick Run Farm, containing 109 acres. This tract is very productive.

One Tract, adjoining the last named, known as the Mill Tract, containing 177 acres, on which is first-class Flouring and Corn Mill. The reputation of the Mill is as good as any in Western North Carolina.

One Tract, adjoining the Home Tract, called the Haynes Tract, containing 183 acres.

One Tract, adjoining the last named, immediately on the W. C. & R. Railroad, containing 238 acres.

One Tract, on the opposite side of said railroad, containing 160 acres.

And one small Tract, adjoining Home Tract, containing 8 or